

PAPER - IX , X, XI**SECTION - I (MCQs)**

1. Guidance is a process of:
 - (a) Doing something for the child
 - (b) Giving advice to the child
 - (c) Aiding the child's total growth
 - (d) Telling the child what to do

2. Guidance is a process of:
 - (a) Diagnosing the difficulty and prescribing the remedy
 - (b) Helping individuals become more capable of self direction
 - (c) Reducing the number and seriousness of disciplinary problems
 - (d) Carrying on testing and homeroom programs

3. In the analogy between guidance and the work of a physician, what element is false in terms of guidance theory?
 - (a) Concern for fundamental causes
 - (b) Establishment of good relations
 - (c) Diagnosis and prescription
 - (d) Remedial treatment

4. The focal point in guidance is:
 - (a) Curriculum improvement
 - (b) Problem-solving
 - (c) Pupil development
 - (d) Vocational selection

5. In defining the different forms that guidance might take, which of the following appear in almost all the lists of guidance experts?
 - (a) Vocational and Recreational Guidance
 - (b) Educational and Social Guidance
 - (c) Vocational and Educational Guidance
 - (d) Social and Recreational Guidance

6. Orientation is that phase of guidance which best may be termed:
 - (a) Pupil appraisal
 - (b) Pupil placement
 - (c) Group diagnosis
 - (d) Group guidance

7. Which of the following purposes of group guidance is most questionable?
 - (a) Eliminating the need for counseling
 - (b) Individual adjustment and therapy
 - (c) Supplementing the counseling service
 - (d) Occupational information and orientation

8. The chief objective of guidance is to bring about in pupils:
 - (a) Increased responsibility for self direction
 - (b) The development of their major weak points
 - (c) The attainment of mastery of subject matter
 - (d) An achievement that is within their capacity

9. Guidance and personnel services are aimed to help:
 - (a) The problem child only
 - (b) The beginning teacher
 - (c) Adolescents
 - (d) All pupils

10. Counseling is to guidance as:
 (a) Instruction is to personnel work
 (b) Instruction is to administration
 (c) Personnel work is to education
 (d) Education is to learning
11. Which of these statements is false?
 (a) All personnel work is education
 (b) All counseling is guidance
 (c) All education is guidance
 (d) All guidance is personnel work
12. The democratic philosophy of education, as viewed by guidance workers, differs from the totalitarian basically in respect to:
 (a) The use of rewards and punishments as educative incentives
 (b) The search for, and development of, individual differences
 (c) Demand for proper behavior by all pupils
 (d) Concern for the needs and welfare of the group
13. Guidance looks upon the real goals of education in terms of:
 (a) The mastery of subject matter
 (b) The passing of examinations
 (c) Grades, credits, honors, and diplomas
 (d) Concepts, skills, habits, and attitudes
14. The guidance worker should view the curriculum of the school as:
 (a) A necessary evil
 (b) An end in itself
 (c) A means to an end
 (d) The most important school matter

15. The guidance point of view sees failure always as a need for:
 (a) A change in curriculum
 (b) A change in the attack.
 (c) Increased pupil effort
 (d) Proper pupil motivation
16. The idea of guidance is consistent with a philosophy which:
 (a) Accepts the formal discipline theory
 (b) Builds upon individual differences
 (c) Uses group averages as the standards for all
 (d) Makes extra-curricular the most important activities
17. Guidance workers need to know that:
 (a) Boys mature a year or two before girls on the average
 (b) When the adolescent reaches the size of a man, his attitudes become mannish
 (c) The passage from one stage of development to another is clear cut and definite
 (d) Junior high girls are apt to be concerned about the indifference of boys in their class
18. By emotional immaturity is meant a:
 (a) Low degree of sensitivity coupled with a high level of intellectual growth
 (b) Extreme composure and equanimity in the face of all kinds of situations
 (c) Lack of patience or sympathy toward problems involving other people
 (d) Lack of control or inhibition of the emotions appropriate to one's age group

19. For the guidance worker, the concept that behavior is caused carried the implication that:
- The key to good behavior is swift punishment
 - One should investigate all behavioral symptoms
 - One should use a remedy that fits the symptoms
 - One should avoid treating symptoms only
- The pupil's behavior is a concern of the guidance worker principally in terms of how it:
- Affects the child's scholastic achievement
 - Affects the discipline of the classroom
 - Compares with the average of the class
 - Affects the child's educational development
- It is the purpose of guidance to:
- Free the child of all serious conflicts
 - Prevent conflicts from overwhelming the child
 - See that the pupil conforms to the school regulations
 - Act as mediator in the conflicts between school and pupil
- The problem child is generally one who has:
- An unsolved problem
 - A poor heredity
 - A poor home environment
 - A younger brother or sister
22. The assumption most acceptable to the guidance worker is that:
- No individual is born with a capacity to be successful in many fields
 - An individual is born with a capacity to be successful in one field only
 - An individual is born with a capacity to be successful in several occupations
 - An individual is born with a capacity to be successful in one occupation only

24. Guidance got its start a movement emphasizing:
- Character development
 - Vocational adjustment
 - College preparation
 - Mind reading
- The real danger lurking in pseudo-scientific 'guidance' methods such as astrology lies mainly in the:
- Extravagant claims which their champions make
 - Absence of any factual basis in their claims
 - Reliance placed upon them for personal aid
 - Vast sums of money spent on them annually
- The history of guidance shows that guidance has been greatly stimulated by:
- Social workers case study method
 - The findings of psychology
 - The development of testing
 - All of the above
27. Research studies report that too large a proportion of students say they are choosing for their careers:
- Professional and managerial jobs
 - Clerical and sales jobs
 - Public and domestic service
 - Skilled and semi-skilled jobs
28. Four of the following are outgrowths of industrial changes in U.S. Which one is not?
- The training time needed for most jobs has been lengthened
 - The apprentice system no longer provides easy access to jobs
 - Matching people with jobs and job openings is more difficult
 - Youth must now choose from thousands of different occupations

Which of the following conditions in our present social structure has had no significant effect upon the need for guidance?

- (a) The development of social strata or classes
- (b) The nature of our leisure time activities
- (c) The practice of both parents working
- (d) None of the above is a correct answer

Which of the following events or situations produces the least serious need for guidance?

- (a) Enrichment of school offerings
- (b) Raising of compulsory school age limits
- (c) Increased specialization in industry
- (d) Challenges to numerical grading

Most drop-outs from public schools occur because the schools do not

- (a) Hold the students interest
- (b) Offer enough extra-curricular activities
- (c) Offer financial aid
- (d) have enough variety in the curriculum

Research shows that most pupils drop out of school because of:

- (a) The need for financial help
- (b) Dissatisfaction with school
- (c) Frequent illness
- (d) Low intelligence

Generally speaking, problems encountered by students can be characterized as:

- (a) Caused by a single factor
- (b) Ego-centered and variable
- (c) Universal as viewed by the pupil faced with the problems

(d) Variable as to intensity but not as to type or kind

The guidance approach to solving problems emphasizes that problems are:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Unhealthy | (b) Natural |
| (c) Avoidable | (d) Recognizable |

When a short adolescent visibly worries about his growth, the teacher should:

- (a) Ignore the situation entirely
- (b) Explain to him how the growth process may vary
- (c) Suggest to him that he see a doctor
- (d) Explain to him how best to live with his handicap

The guidance activities likely to receive the most emphasis on all school levels are:

- (a) Counseling and exploration
- (b) Follow-up and placement
- (c) Research and orientation
- (d) Appraisal and orientation

In pre-school education the focus of guidance is upon

- (a) Exploration
- (b) Adjustment
- (c) Individual analysis
- (d) Group guidance

Guidance activities as carried on in the elementary school are concerned mainly with:

- (a) Exploratory experiences
- (b) A study of occupations
- (c) Selection of a vocation
- (d) Record keeping and pupil adjustment

The personnel services in a university include what services not usually found on any lower school level?

- (a) Individual analysis
- (b) Group guidance
- (c) Student activities
- (d) Housing and admissions

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40. The chief value for guidance to be found in extra-curricular activities is in the fact that such activities:

 - (a) Improve the mental and physical health of the child
 - (b) Reveal the vocation which the child should choose
 - (c) Indicate the interests and personality traits of the child
 - (d) Reduce the disciplinary problems within the classroom

41. Of the guidance movement today; it can be truthfully said that:

 - (a) The public has a better understanding of guidance than do teachers
 - (b) There is much confusion on the use of terminology in guidance
 - (c) Authorities differ widely as to the chief aim of guidance
 - (d) The issue of guidance as instruction has been resolved

42. According to research, which of the following is not a duty generally expected of school counselors?

 - (a) Set up the school's curriculum
 - (b) Administer the testing program
 - (c) Co-ordinate the guidance program
 - (d) Take charge of placement activities

43. Which of the following competencies would be the least needed for group guidance work?

 - (a) Skill in the use of projective techniques
 - (b) Skill in using results of community surveys
 - (c) Understanding of vocational opportunities
 - (d) Understanding of values in school subjects

44. Judging from the research studies reported by Jones, the minimum professional training for a counselor should be:

 - A bachelor's degree or equivalent
 - A master's degree or equivalent
 - A doctor's degree or equivalent
 - Two year's work beyond the master's

45. The man usually credited with starting the guidance movement was:

 - Frank Parsons
 - Arthur Jones
 - Richard Allen
 - Shirley Hamrin

46. Which of the following is not a well-known author of at least one book on occupational information?

 - Stevens
 - Shartle
 - Hoppock
 - Forrester

47. The A.P.G.A is an abbreviation of the:

 - American Professional Guidance Association
 - American Personal and Guidance Association
 - Association of Personnel and Guidance Authorities
 - Association for Personnel and Guidance Accreditation

48. The publication of the major guidance organization today is:

 - Occupations
 - Personnel and Guidance Journal
 - Journal of Counseling Psychology
 - Vocational Guidance Quarterly

49. Which of the following is not a problem faced by guidance administrators?

 - Securing participation by all staff members
 - Bridging gap between theory and practice
 - Evaluation the effectiveness of the program
 - None of the above is a correct answer

50. The trend in group guidance seems to be a decided dc. emphasis of:
- Occupational information
 - Educational information
 - Self-appraisal
 - None of above
- Recent trends in counseling include:
- The professionalization of the training of school counselors
 - The removal of counseling duties from part-time guidance workers
 - The decreasing of the amount of permissiveness in the interview
 - The giving to the counselor more responsibility for decisions of pupil
52. Three of the following are trends noticeable recently in guidance. Which one is not?
- Increasing responsibility for guidance being placed upon the classroom teacher
 - Greater faith being placed in the individual's capacity for self-guidance
 - Less stringent requirements set for the certification of guidance counselors
 - Increasing emphasis given preventive and developmental aspects of guidance
53. The trends in guidance administration are in the direction of:
- Giving all guidance into the hands of specialists
 - Preventive and developmental rather than merely remedial guidance
 - Vocational rather than educational or personal social guidance
 - Giving individual rather than group guidance

54. In helping the pupil plan his program, the teacher should:
- Select for the pupil his electives and curriculum
 - Explain the values of all subjects and curricula
 - Urge the pupil to take only those subjects which interest him
 - Discourage planning courses more than a year in advance
55. The special guidance activity most likely to be expected of the English teacher is:
- Giving intelligence tests
 - Keeping cumulative records
 - Handling pupil placement
 - Collecting autobiographies
56. As a means of gathering information about a student, the autobiography:
- Functions best, the more it is structured
 - Should be used sparingly if at all
 - Should be used instead of the questionnaire
 - None of the above is a correct answer
57. In counseling with a pupil, the teacher should:
- Plan to do most of the talking
 - Show the wrong-doer he is very displeased with him
 - Refrain from giving him information
 - Establish rapport with the pupil
58. In cooperating with the guidance staff the teacher should:
- Send all the counseling cases to the counselor
 - Obtain and keep information on all his students
 - Demonstration should be pre-tested to remove the weakness in demonstration
 - All of the above

59. The topics to be discussed in homeroom programs should:

- (a) Be handled only by student leaders
- (b) Be made uniform for all homerooms
- (c) Grow out of the experiences of homeroom teachers
- (d) Represent the felt needs of the homeroom students

60. The chief danger in inaugurating orientation courses as a part of the group guidance program lies in the fact that such courses easily may:

- (a) Fail to serve any useful purpose in the school
- (b) Come to be taught like a regular school subject
- (c) Provide uniformity in neither content nor method
- (d) Arouse criticism by the public as a fad or frill

61. Personal-social guidance is best handled in special classes by:

- (a) The teacher assigning definite topics for each pupil to discuss
- (b) Providing good reading material such as life adjustment series
- (c) The teacher withdrawing from all of the group discussions
- (d) Selecting those topics which succeeded the previous year

62. The case conference is a technique in group guidance used for:

- (a) Developing group standards
- (b) Collecting personnel data
- (c) Making follow-up studies
- (d) Studying case histories

63. In the case conference method of group discussion it is necessary that:

- (a) The discussion be 'steered' to the right conclusion
- (b) There be only one correct solution to the problem
- (c) All members of the group be encouraged to participate
- (d) The discussion leader's opinions of the case be revealed

64. Which of the following techniques is not usually employed in the sociodrama?

- (a) Discussion by the audience after the drama
- (b) Adequate rehearsals so players learn their lines
- (c) Switching roles and players in the drama
- (d) Choice of subject by the group from a list contributed by them

65. According to the theory behind play therapy, real value is derived mainly from the:

- (a) Choice of play activities by the guidance worker
- (b) Favorable environment of fresh air and sunshine
- (c) Effect of the physical activity upon emotions
- (d) Strict controls placed on the child's actions

66. The theory behind personal-social group guidance is that improvement in the adolescent's adjustment is affected mainly by the:

- (a) Moral instruction imparted by a good teacher
- (b) Strict enforcement of the school regulations
- (c) Influence of the opinions of one's peers
- (d) Pressure of home and family instruction

67. In helping students to make educational plans, it is unwise to have them:

- (a) Mix general with vocational subjects
- (b) Select all their subjects from one field
- (c) Take typing with college preparatory subjects
- (d) Plan their programs more than a year ahead

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68. A pupil definitely should be encouraged to go to college if:
(a) He has financial backing to see him through
(b) He has met high school graduation requirements
(c) He has made good grades in all subjects
(d) All of the above are true and he wishes to go

69. Which of the following information would have no value in choosing a college?
(a) Its tuition and other expenses
(b) The size of its faculty and student body
(c) Its accreditation and general standards
(d) None of the above is a correct answer

70. The most important question to be answered in selecting an institution of higher learning is:
(a) Is the institution properly accredited?
(b) Is the tuition of the institution reasonable?
(c) Does the institution suite the needs and qualifications of the applicant?
(d) Can the student meet the institution's entrance requirements and standards?

71. In the administration of placement, the primary concern should be with:
(a) Counseling help given the pupil
(b) Helping the employer get good workers
(c) Forcing round pegs into round holes
(d) Placing the pupil on a job

72. In handling placement services, one should remember that:
(a) The placement officer should not attempt to do counseling
(b) Placement should include training as well as job placement
(c) Follow-up job placements is a function of placement
(d) Answer b and c only

73. Generally speaking, the most detailed and most satisfactory coverage of an occupation for use by pupils is:

 - (a) The occupational brief
 - (b) The occupational abstract
 - (c) The occupational monograph
 - (d) The textbook on occupations

74. The dissemination of occupational information is seldom handled through the work of the:

 - (a) School librarian
 - (b) Occupations class
 - (c) Teacher-counselor
 - (d) Home visitor

75. Which of the following has no potential for occupational information?

 - (a) The general shop in a junior high school
 - (b) A class in biology in a senior high school
 - (c) An art class taught in the tenth grade
 - (d) None of the above is a correct answer

76. A course in occupations or careers should be aimed at:

 - (a) Obtaining from every student a realistic self-appraisal
 - (b) Securing from every student a choice of his life's work
 - (c) Developing the ability to make intelligent choices of jobs
 - (d) Answer a and c

77. The study of occupational information should be:

 - (a) Postponed until the pupil is ready to choose a vocation
 - (b) Introduced in connection with a program of self-appraisal
 - (c) Handled only by the school occupations counselor
 - (d) Made a regular 10th and 12th grade subject

In making use of employment information it is well to remember that:

- remember that:

 - (a) The more general the information the more useful it is
 - (b) One should select one source of information and stick to it
 - (c) Descriptions in terms of absolute adjectives are best
 - (d) Recent primary sources are better than secondary ones

ones
Which industry is the least sensitive to depressions?
Agriculture

- Which industry

 - (a) Electric power and light industry
 - (b) Automobiles and transportation equipment
 - (c) Furniture manufacture
 - (d) Iron, steel, and cement

In using the homeroom for occupational orientation, the group guidance worker should:

- (a) Use only standard classroom methodology
 - (b) Keep himself wholly out of the activities
 - (c) Work for great variety in the programs
 - (d) Avoid using sound film and film-strips

Experience has shown that the most feasible plan for utilizing occupational orientation programs broadcast by radio is:

- by radio is:

 - (a) The recording of the program for inter-communication playback
 - (b) The direct hook-up of the program with all classroom radios
 - (c) The assignment of pupils to listen to and report on the program
 - (d) The bringing of pupils to listen to a direct hook-up

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82. In planning and carrying out a career conference, the most important need is to:

 - (a) See that every pupil gets to talk to at least one visiting consultant
 - (b) Let the speaker know the general procedure and what is expected of him
 - (c) Schedule all conferences on the same day or else during the same week
 - (d) Prevent pupils from entering the room after the conference has started

83. In making occupational field trips, the pupils should:

 - (a) Be accompanied by the teacher at all times
 - (b) Be prepared to ask questions of their guide
 - (c) Discuss their visits upon returning to school
 - (d) All the above answers

“Labor force” refers to:

- (a) Only the total number employed
 - (b) Only the number seeking employment
 - (c) Only the number of "gainful workers"
 - (d) Total number employed and seeking employment

85. In appraising a pupil, attention should be paid to:

- (a) Subjective data
 - (b) Objective data
 - (c) In-school experiences
 - (d) All the above answers

86. In planning for the collection of pupil data, it is advisable to:

- (a) Orient teachers and pupils to the purpose of data
 - (b) Centralize responsibility for assembling the data
 - (c) Have the same person gather all types of data
 - (d) Answer a and b

87. Which of the following guidance instruments does not belong with the group?

- (a) Questionnaires
- (b) Autobiographies
- (c) Occupational studies
- (d) Study habits observations

88. The autobiography has the advantage over the questionnaire in terms of:

- (a) Validity
- (b) Objectivity
- (c) Accuracy
- (d) Reaction of the pupil to his environment

89. A well-organized community survey can be expected to produce information concerning:

- (a) Number and kinds of occupations pursued in the community
- (b) Training needed and specific skills required for various occupations
- (c) Training facilities and opportunities for cultural pursuits
- (d) All the above answers

90. In conducting a community survey, it is desirable to:

- (a) Organize a steering committee with representation from community groups
- (b) Consult the chamber of commerce and labor unions as sources of information
- (c) Make the objectives as general as possible, altering them as they survey proceeds
- (d) Answers a and b only

91. In providing for follow-up activities, a good guidance administrator takes the attitude that:

- (a) Without the follow-up, all guidance services are incomplete
- (b) Follow-up activities are needed while the pupil is in school
- (c) The double postal card makes the best follow-up device
- (d) Answer a and b only

92. In making a follow-up study, the guidance worker should:

- (a) Coordinate the work with plans for post-school counseling
- (b) Use exit interviews and orientation programs in preparation
- (c) Place the emphasis upon graduates rather than drop-outs
- (d) Answer a and b only

93. In which of the following is not an activity common to both follow-up studies and community occupational surveys?

- (a) Securing an outside sponsor
- (b) Orienting the participants
- (c) Making a trial run
- (d) Devising the questions to be answered

94. In interpreting test scores, the counselor should remember that:

- (a) Percentile ranks below 50 are "low", above 50, "high"
- (b) Interest test scores above the median are significant
- (c) An I.Q. must be thought of as a point, not a range
- (d) Norms should be chosen which fit the person tested

In interpreting appraisal data, the counselor need have little or no concern about the:

- (a) Group from which the norms were derived
- (b) Reaction of the counselee to the situation
- (c) Conditions governing the taking of the test
- (d) Question of what proportion of an aptitude is innate

An isolate is one:

- (a) Whose vocational ambition is greater than ability
- (b) Whose plans are not in keeping with his ability
- (c) Whose behavior borders on actual delinquency
- (d) Who has not been chosen by peers in a sociogram

In making a case summary, it is best to start with:

- (a) The pupil's birth date and place
- (b) The present status of the person
- (c) The circumstance of the referral
- (d) The symptoms shown by the child

Concerning cumulative records, the guidance worker should remember that:

- (a) The files should be kept in a central location
- (b) Some of the data have to be duplicated
- (c) A uniform recording system should be used
- (d) All the above answers

Which of the following remarks would be least suitable for recording under the heading of "teacher's comments? "Johnny shows evidence of:

- (a) Being a nice boy with high intelligence
- (b) A readiness to share things with his mates
- (c) Possessing a very short attention span
- (d) Reluctance to accept personal responsibility

Concerning the appraisal of personality, it can truthfully be said that:

- (a) Most instruments use the global approach
- (b) The global approach employs greater objectivity
- (c) Different appraisal instruments reflect different ideas of personality
- (d) The chief difficulty lies in devising instruments of high reliability

The Strong Vocational Interest Blanks:

- (a) Are meant to test directly one's interest in a given vocation
- (b) Are designed for use with pupils from age 10 to adults
- (c) Assume that the interests of both sexes are the same for a given occupation
- (d) Compare one's interests with those of persons engaged in various occupations

Concerning a person's interests, it can be said truthfully that:

- (a) They are inborn rather than developed
- (b) They are influenced by past experiences
- (c) They have "jelled" by the age of sixteen
- (d) They are reliable indications of aptitudes

An aptitude test:

- (a) Tests directly what a person will do in the future
- (b) Shows what a person can best succeed in
- (c) Reveals the amount of interest as well as aptitude
- (d) None of the above is a correct answer

3. The guidance worker views the I.Q. as:
(a) The best unit upon which to base homogeneous grouping
(b) A figure which changes little, if at all, throughout the pupil's lifetime
(c) Something correlating very highly with success in all school subjects
(d) But one of several important elements in the total picture of the child
4. In a large high school the range in I.Q. is most likely to be:
(a) From 60 to 130 (b) From 75 to 125
(c) From 90 to 110 (d) From 70 to 140
5. The best single predictor of the average of grades in college thus far found is the:
(a) Average of intelligence tests
(b) Average of high school grades
(c) Estimates of principles
(d) Scores on reading tests
6. Which of the following purports to measure musical aptitude?
(a) The McAdory test (b) The O'Connor test
(c) The Minnesota test (d) The Seashore test
7. Achievement tests should be used primarily:
(a) As a substitute for teachers marks
(b) To find out the source of a pupil's weakness
(c) To provide the teacher with a basis for marks
(d) To help the pupil evaluate his learning

108. The heart of guidance is:
(a) Testing
(b) Counseling
(c) The homeroom program
(d) Occupational study
109. A façade problem is one which:
(a) Represents the counselor's tentative conclusion
(b) The counselee substitutes for the real problem
(c) Involves the client in a high degree of emotionalism
(d) Is difficult because always associated with a psychosis
110. In counseling, the term "hypothesis" means:
(a) Recommendation for treatment
(b) Theory which is to be tested
(c) Conclusion drawn after treatment is given
(d) Plan of action worked out by the client
111. "Rapport" is synonymous with:
(a) Insight as to the goal
(b) Good working relations
(c) Positive dislike of something
(d) Lack of a formal introduction
112. The most important element in the conduct of an interview is the:
(a) Preparation of a case summary
(b) Establishment of good rapport
(c) Choice of pleasant surroundings
(d) Derivation of an hypothesis

In interviewing an emotionally disturbed person, the counselor should:

- (a) Tell him to calm down if he wishes to receive help
- (b) Show him how ridiculous it is for him to get excited
- (c) Let him "blow off steam" before attempting any help
- (d) Promise to solve his problem if he gives you a chance

Psychotherapy is best adapted to problems involving:

- (a) Emotional upsets (b) Psychological tests
- (c) Vocational choices (d) Vocational choices

The psychotherapeutic method of guidance:

- (a) Supports the giving of advice to the counselee
- (b) Emphasizes the use of the cumulative record folder
- (c) Is the directive method of counseling pupils
- (d) Places confidence in the pupil's ability to solve his own problem

In non-directive counseling, the counselor:

- (a) Gives advice or admonition
- (b) Asks indirect questions
- (c) Acts as a sounding board
- (d) Takes lightly the counselee's problem

Rogers' counseling methods are adapted to problems involving:

- (a) Physical handicaps (b) Educational guidance
- (c) Vocational information (d) Deep-seated emotionally

According to Rogers' theory, the counselor is:

- (a) A close friend (b) A near relative
- (c) One of the family (d) None of the above

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119. Rogers claims that his therapy:
- (a) Is virtually fool-proof in actual practice
 - (b) Places a premium on verbal interchange
 - (c) Can even be applied to college teaching
 - (d) Is really a rigid technique
120. In the final analysis the effectiveness of counseling can be judged best by:
- (a) The academic success of the student
 - (b) The adjustment of the student to school life
 - (c) The vocational effectiveness of the client
 - (d) The effectiveness of the person's subsequent life
121. A good guidance program should fix responsibility for its success upon:
- (a) The classroom teacher
 - (b) The guidance specialist
 - (c) The school administrator
 - (d) The head counselor
122. A good guidance program should:
- (a) be modeled after one that has proven to be successful elsewhere
 - (b) Be unified around the needs of teachers and guidance counselors.
 - (c) Assign definite duties in terms of abilities and interests of personnel
 - (d) Establish a line relationship between guidance and instructional staff
123. The service most neglected in school guidance programs is:
- (a) Group guidance (b) Community surveys
 - (c) Placement (d) Interviewing

In a secondary school, a guidance administrator would provide for the collection of data about home background by means of a questionnaire administered by the:

- (a) Classroom teacher (b) Homeroom teacher
- (c) Teacher-counselor (d) Home visitor

If the guidance administrator wants the exploratory course to function well for guidance he will need to see to it that:

- (a) A high standard of work is required of all the pupils
- (b) The pupils are graded strictly on a mastery basis
- (c) Teachers are pupils understand the purpose of the course
- (d) Failure shall result in the pupil repeating the course

The guidance administrator should avoid using the homeroom program to:

- (a) Handle routine administrative tasks
- (b) Develop group standards and morals
- (c) Collect information about the students
- (d) Discuss problems common to the group

The guidance administrator, in providing for personal-social guidance, should see to it that:

- (a) Such guidance is handled primarily through counseling interviews
- (b) Full credit and regular grades are given for this types of work
- (c) Such guidance is handled through formal courses required of all
- (d) Several group approaches are used which are tied in with counseling

128. Difficulty in administering homeroom personal-social group guidance in the past has sprung mainly from:

- (a) Teachers' conviction that there is no need for such program
- (b) Teachers' lack of training in handling such programs
- (c) Teachers' inability to find suitable audio-visual aids
- (d) Teachers' difficulty in devising programs of this nature

129. Which of the following would be most questionable as an objective of group guidance?

- (a) To facilitate the counseling process
- (b) To supplement core curriculum content
- (c) To provide information basic to motivation
- (d) To integrate pupil's educative experiences

130. Which of the following activities would be open to considerable criticism from the group guidance viewpoint?

- (a) Receiving representatives from colleges in the school
- (b) Putting on a homeroom play in the high school assembly
- (c) Scheduling the same homeroom programs for all classes
- (d) Conducting a careers conference for eleventh grades

131. The best way to orient the faculty to the need for a guidance program is through:

- (a) Committee study and recommendations
- (b) Results of a follow-up study
- (c) A faculty discussion
- (d) None of the above; there is no best way

132. To be fundamentally sound, the approach to planning or initiating a guidance program would need to consist of:
- Concentrating on some aspect such as the testing program
 - Assigning the faculty the job of learning about guidance
 - Instituting the program on one level at a time
 - Revealing the value of guidance in attaining desired goals
133. Which of the following would not do counseling on any level?
- The placement officer
 - The home visitor
 - The dean of boys
 - None of the above
134. A line relationship in the guidance organization should exist between:
- Counselor and teachers
 - Counselor and principal
 - Guidance committee and counselor
 - Guidance committee and teachers
135. In evaluating the guidance services of an institution other than a school, the main criterion should be the:
- Number and variety of facilities
 - Training of the guidance personnel
 - Objectives of general education
 - Objectives of that institution
136. Most authorities are of the opinion that the basic criterion for evaluating guidance services should be the:
- Effect of the services upon the lives of students
 - Extent to which teachers participate the services
 - Accuracy of pupils' information concerning school offerings
 - Realism with which pupils choose their vocations

137. Which of the following would throw no light on the effectiveness of counseling:
- Evaluating of counselees by their teachers
 - Judgments of the parents of counselees
 - Suitability of choices made by students
 - None of the above is a correct answer
138. Statistics concerning which of the following would be considered reliable and valid in evaluating the quality of a guidance program?
- Improvement in school attendance
 - Decrease in number of drop-outs
 - More pupils choosing a life job
 - All of the above would help but no single one would suffice
139. Which of the following could not now be included in a list of devices or means of evaluating a guidance program?
- Percentage of failure or the level of achievement
 - Record of use of school's guidance facilities by outside agencies
 - Observation of changes in pupil behavior
 - Study of pupil use of job placement.
140. The most frequently used technique for evaluating guidance services is the:
- Questionnaire
 - Interview
 - Socio-metric study
 - Rating scale
141. Investigators, in evaluating guidance services, have collected data chiefly from:
- Counselees and students
 - Teachers and employees
 - School board members
 - School administrators

KEY MCQ's

1.	c	2.	b	3.	c	4.	c	5.	c
6.	d	7.	a	8.	a	9.	d	10.	c
11.	c	12.	b	13.	d	14.	c	15.	b
16.	b	17.	d	18.	d	19.	d	20.	d
21.	b	22.	a	23.	c	24.	b	25.	c
26.	d	27.	a	28.	a	29.	d	30.	d
31.	a	32.	b	33.	b	34.	b	35.	b
36.	d	37.	b	38.	d	39.	d	40.	c
41.	c	42.	a	43.	a	44.	a	45.	a
46.	a	47.	b	48.	b	49.	d	50.	d
51.	a	52.	c	53.	b	54.	b	55.	d
56.	d	57.	d	58.	d	59.	d	60.	b
61.	b	62.	a	63.	c	64.	b	65.	c
66.	c	67.	b	68.	d	69.	d	70.	c
71.	a	72.	d	73.	c	74.	d	75.	d
76.	d	77.	b	78.	d	79.	a	80.	c
81.	a	82.	b	83.	d	84.	d	85.	d
86.	d	87.	c	88.	d	89.	d	90.	d
91.	d	92.	d	93.	a	94.	d	95.	d
96.	d	97.	b	98.	d	99.	a	100.	c

Paper IX, X, XI

101	b	102	d	103	d	104	d	105	b
106	d	107	d	108	b	109	b	110	b
111	b	112	b	113	c	114	a	115	d
116	c	117	d	118	d	119	c	120	d
121	c	122	c	123	b	124	b	125	c
126	a	127	d	128	b	129	b	130	c
131	d	132	d	133	d	134	b	135	d
136	a	137	d	138	d	139	a	140	a
141	a								

